Rock Cycle

Any of the rocks could have been sedimentary, igneous, or metamorphic but depending on the process it went through is what type of rock it is today.

Sedimentary

Weathering occurs; it is the process that produces change in the surface of rocks exposed to the atmosphere .

Physical Weathering; breaking rock by force. Plant action and frost action are two examples.

Chemical Weathering; where the rock material is changed into another substance by reacting with a chemical. Oxidation, Hydrolysis, and Acid are examples

Made from broken bits of sediments

Over time the sediments form together and make a rock.

http://www.parkweb.vic.gov.au/education/marine-mapping/act04/images/SandCloseUp.jpg

Other rocks are made from mineral crystals.

Formed by chemical processes.

Igneous

Forms from when molten rock cools and becomes solid.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

Forms when magma enters an under-ground chamber, and then it cools and eventually forms rocks full of big crystals,

Larger Sized Crystals

http://www.dkimages.com/discover/previews/1002/50245574.JPG

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

Forms when lava cools quickly above or at Earth's surface.

Very Small Crystals

Metamorphic

Once were igneous or sedimentary rocks, they "morphed".

Some rocks change a lot, others only change a little.

Foliated

Building and layering under pressure.

Slate, Schist, and Gneiss are examples.

http://www.cropsoil.uga.edu/soilsandhydrology/images/Gneiss.jpg

Non-Foliated

They do not have wavy layers.

Marble, Quartzite, and Metabasalt are examples.